ADJUSTING PARTNERSHIPS TO CHALLENGES OF EMERGING MIGRATION PATTERNS

“THE PHILIPPINE EXPERIENCE & PERSPECTIVES ON EMERGING MIGRATION PATTERNS, CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT”

International Dialogue on Migration (IDM) 2014
Intersessional Workshop on South-South migration: Partnering Strategically for Development
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OUTLINE

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OFW Stock Estimate (2012)

- **Temporary**: 4,221,041
- **Permanent**: 4,925,797
- **Undocumented**: 1,342,790

**Total**: 10,489,628

2012 Commission on Filipinos Overseas Compendium
Migration Trends

Temporary Workers: 1.8 M deployed (2012): By Sector

- Seabased: 366,865 (20.4%)
- Landbased: 1,435,166 (79.6%)
Migration Trends

- 2012 peak: Deployed Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) totaled 1,802,031 with more than 5,000 OFWs departing everyday.

- 6 out of 10 OFWs left for the Middle East:

  - Middle East 825,402 (45.8%)
  - Asia 476,021 (26.4%)
  - Europe 47,070 (2.61%)
  - Americas 29,553 (1.64%)
  - Oceania 27,391 (1.52%)
  - Trust Territories 3,682 (0.20%)

- 54% of newly hired OFWs in 2012 are women:
  Female = 249,201; Male=206,383
Of the top ten countries of destination of OFWs in 2012 comprising around 83% of landbased workers’ deployment, five are Gulf states, four are in Asia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Deployment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kingdom of Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>330,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
<td>259,546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>172,690</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>131,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Qatar</td>
<td>104,622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>75,286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>41,492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>38,407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>25,261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Bahrain</td>
<td>22,271</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Profile of Overseas Filipino Workers: By Major Occupational Group

- Administrative & Managerial Workers: 3,241, 1%
- Clerical & Related Workers: 13,960, 3%
- Production & Related Workers: 146,448, 32%
- Professional & Related Workers: 54,617, 12%
- Sales Workers: 222,260, 49%
- Service Workers: 4,149, 1%
- Other Workers: 9,346, 2%

Migration Trends
Migration Trends

Deployed Overseas Filipino Workers by Destination: 2008-2012
Newhires and Rehires
Labor shortages experienced by merging economies of the South, e.g. Angola, Nigeria, South Africa, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, China, Russia & Turkey present growing employment opportunities for Filipino skilled professionals in recent years.
Migration Trends

- ASEAN economic integration is expected to promote intra-regional labor mobility of skilled workers & professionals by 2015.

- Philippines chairs the Task Force on Regional Skills Qualification Reference Framework in ASEAN.

- Growing presence of Filipino skilled workers and professionals in health, tourism, petroleum, and construction industry in the Caribbean and Sub-Saharan Africa in the last 5 years.
Opportunities:

- Increasing remittances
- Return migration – transfer of knowledge, skills, positive attitude and behavior and entrepreneurial capital for nation building
- Long partnership of reputable big employers with good recruitment agencies – more stable employment tenure for OFWs, prospect for intra-company mobility and skills upgrading
B. Challenges & Opportunities of for the Migration Patterns for the Philippines & the Region

**Challenges:**

- Job displacement due to nationalization policy of Gulf countries / global recession
- Forced return of migrants due to wars and other crises
- Increasing proportion of domestic workers: increased risk of welfare problems given vulnerability of occupation
- Non-recognition of skills qualification by host countries
- Lack of supply of demanded skills (petroleum, welding, construction skills)
- Brain drain – critical skills in aviation e.g. pilots, technicians, CNC machinists
- Continuing recruitment malpractices
- Enforceability of Philippine labor standards abroad
- Illegal recruitment, trafficking, irregular employment
C. Approaches in Addressing the Challenges of Migration & Benefit of Opportunities Presented

- Ensure responsiveness of rules and regulations and effective enforcement
- Multi-sector engagement in policy making and programming
- Enhancement of its labor market information system
- Improve education, skills training, and certification
- Improve partnerships/networks in implementing reintegration program to enable migrants to contribute to development of their community, hometown & the nation
- Channel remittances to employment generating investments to create platform for training and replenishment of skills at home
- Ensure implementation of bilateral agreements
D. Implications for Development of South-South Migration

- Need to strengthen social protection measures
- Need to strengthen labor market information system
- Need to engage in bilateral/multilateral agreements
- Need to introduce market-specific worker orientation program
- Need to explore industry-to-industry tie-ups
- Need to adopt country-specific employment standards
E. Experience in Bilateral, Regional & Multilateral Partnerships for Better Management of complex Migration Patterns

- In recent years, BLAs initiated by the Philippines have emphasized welfare protection of migrant workers
- BLA’s enable Parties to bridge policy gaps
- Thematically, BLAs have covered employment terms and conditions, recruitment policies and human resources development cooperation
- Philippines working on ensuring that BLAs are supported by implementing mechanisms
- Increasing interest and involvement of CSO in BLAs, regional and multilateral dialogue processes (GFMD, Un High Level Dialogue, ASEAN)
- Abu-Dhabi Dialogue (ADD) is a cooperation breakthrough linking Gulf countries with Colombo Process member states
F. More Challenging Areas of Cooperation for Migration Between States & Regions Needing New Approaches & Greater Cooperation

- recognition of skills qualifications which requires the harmonization of education & training standards of COOs & CODs
- enforcement of labor standards for recruitment & employment towards reducing recruitment costs & promoting ethical recruitment
- crisis management
- HRD cooperation (e.g. brain gain schemes for skills & technology transfer towards sustainability of supply of human resources & effective reintegration of returning migrant workers
Thank You